15. *Hyla Bischoffii*, Blgr.

16. *Hyla bivittata*, Blgr.

17. *Hyla nasica*, Cope.

18. *Hyla senicula*, Burm.

19. *Hyla catharinæ*, sp. n.

Tongue circular, very slightly nicked and free behind. Vomerine teeth in two transverse groups close together between the rather large choanæ. Head much depressed, as long as broad; snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis rather indistinct, curved; loreal region concave; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, half the diameter of the eye. An indistinct rudiment of web between the outer fingers; no projecting rudiment of pollex; toes two thirds webbed; disks smaller than the tympanum; subarticular tubercles moderate; no tarsal fold. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between the eye and the tip of the snout. Upper surfaces slightly warty; belly and lower surface of thighs granulate; no fold across the chest. Greyish or brown above, with symmetrical darker bands and marblings; a large, triangular, dark spot between the eyes, light-edged anteriorly; a ∧-shaped band on the sacral region; limbs with dark cross bands; groin white (in spirit), with black marblings; concealed surfaces of hind limbs barred black and white; lower surfaces whitish, with small blackish spots.

From snout to vent 42 millim.

Two female specimens.

20. *Hyla aurantiaca*, Daud.

21. *Phyllomedusa Iheringii*, Blgr.

LVI.—*On Butterflies of the Genus* Teracolus *obtained by Mr. H. G. Palliser at Khandesh in the Winter of* 1886–7.

By Arthur G. Butler, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

Amongst the butterflies collected by Mr. Palliser in the Khandesh district of Bombay, the species of *Teracolus* are the most interesting; and as this gentleman has very generously presented such as we required, including a unique

pair of a new species, to the National Collection, I think I cannot do less than say a few words about them.

A series of *T. dynamene* included one or two examples of the form *T. carnifer*, which approaches *T. calais* of Arabia and Africa.

A series of *T. ochreipennis* (= *T. rorus*) were in the collection; they had been identified, I believe by my old friend M. De Nicéville, as *T. puellaris*.

T. fulvia of Wallace and a beautiful new species were both named *T. fausta*! I herewith append a description of the latter:—

Teracolus Palliseri, sp. n.

♂. About the size of *T. fausta*: primaries above with the pattern and coloration of *T. solaris* of Deesa; secondaries with the marginal spots even smaller than in *T. fausta*; head, collar, and tegulæ of an unusual rosy colour: under surface of a pale buffy ochreous tint; the apical area of primaries and the whole of secondaries (but especially the outer borders of the wings) washed with rose-colour; the ordinary markings arranged much as in *T. fulvia*, but the discocellular ocelloid spots narrower and smaller and the discal series smaller and redder than in that species. Expanse of wings 45 millim.

♀. Interno-median area of primaries and basal two thirds of secondaries milk-white, remainder of these wings suffused with pale salmon-colour; the black apical area of the primaries nearly as in the female of *T. fausta* or the male of *T. fulvia*, but the discocellular spot smaller even than in its own male; base of the wings sprinkled with grey scales as far as the middle of the cell; secondaries with the marginal spots rather smaller than in *T. fausta* ♀; head, collar, and tegulæ pink: under surface cream-coloured, the external borders dull pale pink; the discocellular spots small and oval; the discal spots as in the male of *T. fulvia*, but of a pinky brown or soft chocolate tint. Expanse of wings 43 millim.

West of Dhulia, Khandesh; December 1886.

The female of *T. fulvia*, which is a larger and more coarsely coloured species, is pure white, with very heavy black borders, as in the allied *T. tripunctatus*; it was in Mr. Palliser's collection, but only represented by one damaged example; the Museum does not at present possess it; but I hope this may not long be the case.

The Museum series of the *T. fausta* group is especially rich, and therefore it is the more satisfactory to be able to add two species, *T. fulvia* and *T. Palliseri* to our collection.

Of *T. fausta* (typical) we possess six examples from the Turco-Persian frontier, three from Kandahar, and one of doubtful locality; the "Zeller" collection added seven examples, in all of which the discocellular spot of primaries is replaced by a minute pale-centred ring, and the pattern of the underside is extremely pale; these specimens were received from Beirût and Bagdad, and may either represent a distinct local type or a seasonal form. Of *T. faustina*, owing to the generosity of Major Yerbury, we possess six examples; of *T. orientalis* the male type only; of *T. vi* eight specimens sent to us by Major Yerbury from Aden; of *T. solaris* four males, for three of which we were indebted to Col. Swinhoe; of *T. fulvia*, previously unrepresented in our series, we now have the male; of *T. trinotatus* we have three males and a female; and, lastly, we now have a pair of *T. Palliseri*. Every species of this group hitherto described is therefore represented.

Of the carmine-tipped group Mr. Palliser obtained two species, which he tells me are indiscriminately called *T. danae* in Bombay: one of these, which was represented only by a single male, is apparently a dwarfed example of that species; the other, of which there was a good series, is *T. sanguinalis*, and only differs from the Ceylonese types in being slightly larger.

Of the *T. etrida* group there were examples of *T. bimbura* and *T. pernotatus*, the latter less heavily bordered than usual; and of the *T. evanthe* group, *T. pseudevanthe* and *T. titea*.

LVII.—*Notice of an Abnormal Growth in a Species of* Haliotis. By Edgar A. Smith.

The British Museum has recently acquired a specimen of *Haliotis* which is remarkable for having *two* rows of perforations in the shell instead of one. So far as I can ascertain this is the only instance recorded of such an abnormality. The shell in question is an example of the large Japanese species *H. gigantea*, and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ in width. It is well known that the perforations in the shells of *Haliotis* are caused by a slit in the mantle of the animal at the particular part immediately beneath them. Instead of perfecting the contour of the shell, in the course of growth an interruption or sinus in the margin is produced,